

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

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SLAIN IN HIS WAGON.

The Dead Drawn by the Dumb Went Homeward Through the Night.

JOHN BRASWELL'S TRAGIC END

His Wife Keeping Late Watch, Heard the Team Approach—Their Son's Ghestly Discovery—No Clue to the Assassin.

Macon, Ga., September 19.—(Special)—A macabre murder was perpetrated last night on the Columbus road, a few miles from Macon, and Mr. John Braswell, a well-known farmer and respected man, was the victim. Mr. Braswell had been to the city yesterday to make a sale of wood, and buy some goods. On Saturday he came to town and sold some cotton. Exactly at what hour last night the murder was perpetrated is not known. It happened about seven miles from the city, and within three miles of the dead man's home. The facts are evident, as compiled by some one who did it for us, as supposing that Braswell had considerable money on his person. His pocket after death were found several cotton receipts.

Braswell was first clubbed into insensibility while sitting in his wagon. His skull was crushed in by the blows. His throat was cut from ear to ear, there being three deep gashes across the throat. His pockets were robbed of their contents, and all the goods that he had purchased in town taken from his wagon and carried off.

Braswell was left dead, sitting in his wagon against the back of the vehicle.

The mules which were hitched to the wagon continued along the road with their dead freight, and went direct to the home of the murdered man. Mrs. Braswell heard the team as it approached, about 11 o'clock last night, and awoke her son to go out and help his father un hitch the team and unload. To the son's horror, he found his murdered father in the wagon and covered with blood.

The coroner held an inquest, but at this writing no clue to the murderer has been found. Footsteps, thought to be those of a negro, were seen at the place where the murder was committed. Blood streams stained the road for some distance from the spot where Braswell met his terrible death.

Four Negroes Arrested.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown parties. Four negroes have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder. Three of them are Boston Matthews and two Troutman brothers. They deny having had any connection with the crime. There is no positive evidence that they had anything to do with it. Blood was found on the jack-knife Matthews had. He says it got there from skinning a rabbit with Braswell. Footsteps around the place where Braswell was killed correspond to those of the negroes arrested. The quarter is in jail. Besides having his skull crushed and throat cut, Braswell was shot in the head with a load of slugs. The coroner has in his possession one of the slugs that was taken out of Braswell's head.

KILLED A BAD MAN.

Jerry Rivers Drove a Spade on the Deputy and Was Shot.

West Point, Ga., September 19.—(Special)—Jerry Rivers, colored, was shot and killed by W. L. Lyons at 7 o'clock this morning out at McPherson's brickyard, near the new Lautett mills just over the Alabama line.

Rivers was wanted in Lafayette, Ala., for carrying concealed weapons, and W. L. Lyons was yesterday deputized by Sheriff McLemore of Chambers county, to serve a warrant on him.

Rivers came upon Rivers this morning while the latter was at work at the brickyard, and, in the name of the law, demanded him to surrender. This negro refused to do and immediately elevating the spade he held in his hands, he took position as if to offer violent resistance.

Knowing the man to be a dangerous character, Lyons pulled the trigger of his Winchester rifle and emptied its contents into the negro's side. The bullet entered near the left thigh and passed through the body. Medical aid was summoned, but Rivers died before the doctor could reach him. Lyons telegraphed Sheriff McLemore and afterwards surrendered himself to M. L. Anderson, the sheriff of Lautett. It is understood that he will enter a plea of self-defense.

W. L. Lyons is the son of W. H. Lyons, of Guntersville, Ala.

The dead man, Jerry Rivers, was a notorious character. He had figured in a number of altercations, had served a term in the chain gang for killing a man in Alabama and was wanted in Harris county, Georgia, for attempting to kill Mr. J. F. Rivers of that county. He came near being killed a year or two ago when he received a powerful blow on the head from an ax, wielded by another negro.

IN THE SENATE.

Continued from Second Column First Page.

There were but eight members present—in the city of New York. There was no quorum until the 10th hour. Smith, after consulting with his rules, had reported by a committee and adopted by the senate. As a matter of curiosity, as well as of enlightenment, we will copy the Senate rule, adopted on the 16th of April:

"When a question is before the senate no motion shall be received, except for an adjournment, or a question for postponing the main question or to adjourn."

He had no doubt but that the rule would be a safe one to men inside of the chamber, as well as to men outside of it.

The 9th rule was:

"No printed question having been moved and seconded, the question to be voted on shall be 'Shall the main question now be put, etc.' Two provisos had governed the senate for seventeen years. So that there had been a previous question in the senate for seventeen years, there was now, in the Senate of the representative. It had been carried over from the old English system of closing debate. It had been tried fully and entirely, and in the Senate of the representative as president of the United States, it had been deliberately abandoned and never used in the

IT FOLLOWS AFTER

A disordered liver—that you're subject to attacks of flatulency on light exercise. You get "gripe" easily. The feelings are accompanied by a "tired" digestion, which fails to assimilate the food. This often results in what we call Indigestion or Biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action, and restore the tone of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels feel the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The processes become self-regulating, and the force is stored up agains

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Opelika, Ala., September 19.—A special from Washington, Ind., says that it has been received there that Dr. W. H. Wren and family, six in all, living near that place, were butchered last night. The family lived in Harrison township, twelve miles from Washington. The victims are horribly mutilated.

Doctors! Shaw! Take Bachman's Pills.

Senate to close debate from that hour to the present, as substitute for that adopted in 1876, that when a question is before the senate no motion shall be received except for amendment, for postponing or for a motion to adjourn, etc., thereby doing away with the question of debate. He then asked the question as to the blowing of northwest winds. He wished to emphasize the fact that whatever rule once prevailed in the senate and had been carried over into the chamber, and had been abandoned it, the senate had placed its government on the sense of propriety of the patriotism and the regard for the public interest of the senate and the sense with the certainty that no senator would be found to abuse the patience of the people or to outrage the public business or the people.

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LADY ATHLETES.

Opening of the Ladies' Classes of the Turn Verein.

BEAUTY TOYS WITH DUMB BELLS

An Interesting Scene at the Hall of the Association—How Professor Toepel Trains His Class.

One of the initial meetings of the Atlanta Turn Verein's class in physical culture for young ladies was held last evening in the commodious auditorium of the society. This is the second year of instruction for ladies and the undertaking is beyond the experimental stage in everything except the amateur class.

The first class, which will participate in its benefits, is at present an evening class only, which meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but it is hoped that an afternoon class will be established.

The instruction begins at half-past 7 and continues until 8 o'clock, when the ladies troop into the hall ready for business.

They wear gymnasium suits with blouse waists, skirts that reach to a little above the ankles and low cut shoes of dressed leather. Most of the costumes were of a

Personal Criticism Defended.

For he continued, when a question has been discussed legitimately and fairly, debate about it is not an infringement of the rights of the public.

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 For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday, or 80 cents per month; delivered to any agent or carrier by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., September 20, 1893.

Atlanta to the Rescue!
 Next Friday evening one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Atlanta will pack DeGivie's Grand opera house. This goes without saying, for the occasion is one which will appeal to every Atlanta citizen—a benefit for the plague-stricken people in the city of Brunswick.

The Atlanta newspapers have entered heartily into the work, and a programme has been arranged which for variety and general excellence will prove a most attractive inducement for a crowded house. The newspaper men are in it heart and soul, and an evening of the rarest enjoyment is assured.

Other cities in the state will respond liberally to Brunswick's appeal for aid, and Atlanta will do her part with that readiness of generosity and sympathy which are among her chief characteristics. Pestilence has made a black wall around Brunswick; the city is suffering, and famine threatens it. This is enough to awake the sympathies of the world in its behalf.

Let Atlanta lead her sister cities in this noble duty and give the most substantial testimonial of her interest and love.

Atlanta to the rescue!

Speaker Crisp and the Election Laws.

A casual correspondent of The New York Herald, who subscribes himself "A Gentleman of Verona," writes a very queer letter on the repeal of the federal election laws. The effort that the democrats are now making to bring their party together for the purpose of getting the repeal bill through the house have inflamed this correspondent to such an extent as to make it clear that he is not a newspaper man, but some insider who is personally interested in establishing the single gold standard and in forcing an issue of bonds. Under the circumstances it would be, perhaps, both truthful and parliamentary to characterize the letter in The Herald as an echo from the lobby.

Speaker Crisp is politely denounced by the casual correspondent of The Herald for his activity in urging progress for the bill to repeal the federal election laws. If it is wrong to repeal these laws, then Speaker Crisp is amenable to criticism, for he has certainly betrayed the activity of a real democratic leader in having the repeal bill reported to the house. But it should be borne in mind that the federal election laws under the partisan manipulation of unscrupulous republicans, are as malignant and as infamous as the Davenport force bill, which cut such a figure in 1890 and in the campaign of 1892. Under their operations wherever the republican leaders found it profitable, federal supervisors and federal deputy marshals can be summoned to take charge of affairs. These laws are real force laws, whereas the force bill was more in the nature of a campaign bugaboo, which, according to competent opinion, would have been practically inoperative. It is no cause for wonder, then, that a democratic speaker profoundly interested in the success of his party and in the welfare of the people should have tried to urge the repeal of these partisan laws.

The Herald correspondent describes Mr. Crisp as "a sectionalist." If this description is not in a measure true it certainly ought to be. Speaker Crisp is a sectionalist to the extent that he favors legislation in the interest of the people of his section. Sectionalism is the key to the whole situation in Washington. The congressmen from the east appear to be proud of the fact that they are sectionalists. They lose no opportunity to advertise it. They proceed upon the theory that politics is business, and that all business is based on selfish interests.

They do not hesitate to carry out this theory in practice, and the result is that the east has for thirty years and more controlled the financial and economic legislation of the country.

The congressmen from the east do not permit party lines and party affiliations to stand in the way of the interests of their section. It is to the profit of the banks and moneyed men of the east that silver should be wiped out of our system as a money standard and that gold should be the sole standard of value. Therefore we see the democrats acting with the republicans and the republicans acting with the democrats to secure this result. Could sectionalism go any further than this?

We rejoice to know, therefore, that Speaker Crisp is a sectionalist in the sense that he is inflamed with an earnest desire to promote the business and economic interests of his section as against the selfish desires of a small, but powerful class of eastern bankers and money lenders, and that he is anxious to have removed from the statute books the par-

tisan election laws placed there by the republicans for the purpose of restricting the freedom of the ballot. The south needs the service of all such sectionalists, and we could wish that every southern representative in both houses were ardent sectionalists to the end that the interests of their people might be protected against the greed and rapacity of the eastern banks and money lenders.

The correspondent describes Speaker Crisp as a bigoted man, full of bitter prejudices, but the description is so inaccurate that it is hardly worth discussing. The speaker's bigotry consists in having opinions of his own, in believing that the democratic platform ought to be carried out, and his prejudices go to the extent of refusing to join the eastern contingent in fastening upon the country a financial system that will enrich the banks and the money lenders at the expense of the prosperity of the rest of the people. We could wish that all bigotry and prejudice were of this color and consistency.

Simply an Outrage.

The action of the board of health and marine hospital surgeons at Brunswick in refusing to allow the newspapers correspondents to give the names of the yellow fever patients is simply a high-handed outrage.

Thousands of refugees from Brunswick, in Atlanta and elsewhere, are half crazed when they read the telegraphic announcement of new fever cases every morning. They have husbands, brothers, sons and other loved ones in Brunswick and they feel the most intense anxiety to know their fate. But the authorities deliberately leave them in suspense and every time they hear of a new case they fear that one of their kinsmen is the victim.

The Constitution's correspondent, Mr. Deming, is threatened with arrest if he telegraphs the names of the sick or their residences. Yesterday he wired us for twenty-five years.

Brunswick, Ga., September 18.—Editor Constitution: I have the names of all the sick, but am in a shop bound not to publish them. I am threatened with severe punishment if I publish names. An ordinance has been passed giving the mayor power to imprison me if I divulge names. Surgeon Murray demands that I do not publish names. Under ordinary circumstances I would risk imprisonment, but do not want to go to jail with yellow fever about.

DEMING.
 It is impossible to think of any sound reason for this strange and unheard-of policy. If the names of the fever patients were given their families and friends outside of Brunswick would know of the situation. As it is they are filled with apprehension, and their fears are shared by all the refugees. We can imagine nothing that is more likely to cause a nervous panic than such frightful suspense. The threat to imprison us for telegraphing the facts of the situation is an unjustifiable menace to his rights as a citizen, and it moreover interferes with the freedom of the press. The worst thing about it, however, is the mental torture which it inflicts upon the Brunswick refugees who are waiting and watching for the latest tidings of the epidemic.

We put the authorities of Brunswick upon notice that their policy will not stand. It is senseless and inhuman, and public opinion will cause it to be abandoned. The outside world is entitled to the news, and if there is any crime involved in the matter it is in suppressing the facts, and not in publishing them. The outrage is indefensible from any point of view.

No Surrender After Victory.

Commenting upon a recent statement of The Constitution that it was "disheartening to see one county after another elect third party officers on the heel of the most glorious democratic victory ever achieved in this country," The Montgomery Advertiser, a fair representative of the pronouncements, says:

It is plain that these losses are the result of the Constitution's continued war on the democratic administration. But instead of its calling to Washington for a remedy, it should look nearer home. This is a specimen of the arguments being advanced by the democratic patronage newspapers whose honest convictions and whose party platform have withered beneath the burning blaze of federal patronage.

There is not one man in a hundred in Georgia, or any of the states surrounding it, who is not fully aware of the fact that the democratic party in this section is being weakened by the conduct of the New England element which is trying to shape the policy of the democratic administration. It is the purpose of the patronage press to explain away democratic losses by claiming them to be due to the honesty of those democratic newspapers which insist upon the faithful recognition of the promises on which the democratic party won.

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The Constitution occupies now identically the same position it did a year ago when we were appealing to the democrats of the south to remain firm and give the democratic party a chance, which it had not had since the war. They accepted the democratic platform and Georgia gave the democracy a majority of more than seventy thousand. In Alabama the stupid, blundering, arrogant conduct of The Advertiser came near wrecking the party in that state and where the result is still involved in doubt. The Advertiser seems to have shaped its whole course during the past few years to the division of the party in Alabama. It has been, brutal and blundering in its attacks upon the democrats who would have remained true to the party if they had been allowed to do so, and at the same time retain their self-respect in the face of the malignant vituperation of The Advertiser.

The Constitution points to its record during the last campaign in Georgia with infinite pride, and while we do not claim that the splendid democratic victory was the result of our efforts, the people of this state know that the incessant work of the Daily and Weekly Constitution did much to contribute to that glorious victory.

In Alabama the last state campaign closed with the party divided badly into factions, with harsh feeling existing from the Tennessee line to the gulf, and amid

the chaos and confusion of the situation arose the voice of The Advertiser, croaking like a jay-hawk, and proudly proclaiming that the doubtful majority on which it based its boasts was a tribute to its malignant course.

If in that election the Alabama patronage press had occupied the same position it does now on matters financial and otherwise it would not have found even so small a pittance of satisfaction on which to felicitate itself. It is now pursuing a reckless policy of repudiation of the promises of its party's own platform, and if it keeps it up will find that the matter of a few postoffices and constabulates will be but poor compensation for the hornet's nest thus stirred up.

It is to check the wild work that is being done by the patronage press, to hold wavering democrats in line and to keep the party straight to the path of duty that The Constitution proposes to keep up the fight for honest politics. If every patronage newspaper in the south deserts the democratic platform it will only have the effect of making us work that much the more earnestly for the redemption of every pledge made. We will not accept the invitation of the patronage howlers to stop meddling with Washington affairs. If such papers as The Constitution, and others which are laboring earnestly for the redemption of every pledge made by the party, were to bow the knee to the Baal of repudiation it would not be long before the patronage press of the south would be engaged in an effort to finally consume the fruitless endeavor to bring about an effective combination between the patronage democrats of the south and the republican leaders of the east, whom we have been fighting for too many years to cease now.

The enthusiasm of last year's victory has not yet worn off for The Constitution; on the other hand it gives us greater encouragement to make a more persistent warfare than ever against the republican policy, which we have been fighting for twenty-five years.

We are at the old stand and propose to stay there. Let such newspapers as will, surrender the guns with which they have charged the enemy since the days of reconstruction, but we propose to hold the fort now as we have for so many years, and we have enough of guns and ammunition to make it very lively for the republican enemy for at least a few years more.

Will They Reciprocate?

The casual correspondent of The New York Herald, to whose letter we have adverted in another article, declares that the introduction of the bill repealing the federal election laws at this juncture "is Hades," and he heartily regrets that the revised edition of the scriptures has taken from the vocabulary of orthodoxy the emphatic and expressive word for which "hades" is a substitute.

A prominent democrat says that the best way to get money into the south is to enact a law permitting the ex-slaves, the arrers of whom in this case would amount to a good round sum, and it would all come to the south.

Editor Pleasant A. Stovall, who is in Washington, has discovered that a large majority of the business men of the south have petitioned congress to repeal the Sherman law unconditionally. The arrers of whom in this case would amount to a good round sum, and it would all come to the south.

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cured at home with our
own pain. Book of
Remedies. B. M. WOODLEY, M.D.,
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THAT WEST END ELECTION.

The Vote on Annexation Will Occur in West

End on Saturday.

The citizens of West End will be given a chance to vote on the proposition of the proposed annexation of West End to Atlanta. The basis of annexation has been printed time and again, and everyone taking an interest in the master thoroughly understands the relations that are proposed between the two.

West End rejects the proposition made by Atlanta, and will probably have a better chance for an annexation. The majority of white citizens in West End are in favor of annexation. All of them realize that West End should have fire protection and along with it plenty of water and a good sewerage system.

The managers of the poll will be Judge Robert L. Bowes and an annexationists and an anti-annexationist. The polls will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is altogether possible that all the talk about the removal of the shops may be unauthorized and unfounded. The repair work is going on as if nothing had happened, as is also the work in the offices.

Mr. Bowes will be in Atlanta on Saturday, returning to Atlanta about the 1st, which is the date set for closing of the headquarters here. Until then the matter will be open for speculation.

Do not let that tired feeling hang onto you till the heat of midsummer, but get rid of it at once, by taking Hood's Sarsparilla, which will give you strength and vigor. Sold by druggists.

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WILL THE SHOPS GO?

It is Rumored That the General Electric
Repair Shop Will Be Moved.

MANAGER PALMER WON'T TALK

And the Employees of the Company Appear
to know Nothing Except that a
Change is Impending.

A mysterious silence is being maintained
by the local officials of the General Electric
Company with reference to the recent
order sent out from the company's New
York office abolishing its southern head-
quarters.

Although the date on which this order is
said to take effect is just a few days off,
no intimation has been given by the local
attaches of any change. They have been
steadily silent upon the subject, and now
it is said that not only are the headquarters
to go, but that there is a likelihood
that the repair shops will be abandoned
here.

Mr. H. E. W. Palmer, the southern manager
of the General Electric Company, who
was absent when the report got out that
the order abolishing the department here
had been received, returned only to leave
for Chicago, where he will be two weeks.

He was seen a few days ago by a representative
of The Constitution, but said he would say absolutely nothing about the
change that was rumored.

No tacit admission that a change is to be
made has been obtained, but yesterday Mr.

Dana Bullen said that a change was to be
made, but that he could not say anything
about it.

He was asked about the rumor that the shops
will go, and that the change will not be
so sudden as first reported, but he said
in the Equitable. It is likely that a part
of the force will be retained. None of the
many employees of the company in Atlanta
seem to know what is to befall. They say
they cannot know what the shops will be
able to do or not, and do not know what
they will find themselves out of work.

The strictest silence has been kept on these
points by those in position to know, and Mr.

Palmer, the only official authorized to talk
regarding the subject, is silent.

It is hoped that the shops will be retained.

It is given to the public that the repair
shops will be moved to the north.

It is thought very probable that the shops
will go, and that the change will not be
so sudden as first reported, but he said
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